

lunules nearest the anal angle are several silvery azure-blue spots and lines, crowned by a V-shaped black line, and another black line situated horizontally towards the inner margin. The posterior wings have two tails.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* New Ireland.

Described from a female specimen. There is a male from the same locality, but it is too much rubbed to permit of a satisfactory description; it does not appear, so far as can be seen, to differ from the female, except that the wings are less rounded and the white band on the anterior wings is more sharply angulated at its upper end.

Nearest to *M. danis*, but differs from it in the absence of the lunules on the upperside of the posterior wings of that species, and on the underside in the deeper and brighter colouring of the lunules on the posterior wings, and otherwise as before mentioned. It is also a smaller species.

XXV.—*Phoxocephalus pectinatus*, *Walker*, or  
*P. simplex* (*Bate*)?

*To the Editors of the 'Annals and Magazine of  
Natural History.'*

GENTLEMEN,—You published in your May number a description by me of *Phoxocephalus pectinatus*, sp. n. On May 4 I received from Mr. J. T. Calman a copy of a paper published by him in the April number of the Trans. Royal Irish Academy, in which he describes the male of the same species, and refers it to *Phoxocephalus simplex* (*Bate*). While fully appreciating Mr. Calman's laudable desire not to increase unnecessarily the number of species, I regret that I cannot agree with him as to the identity of the species he and I have described with *Bate's*. In fact, as a comparison of the two columns annexed will show, almost the only points on which they agree and which are not common to the genus are the gnathopods, and even these, to judge from *Bate's* figures in the Brit. Mus. Cat., are more unequal in *P. simplex* than in *P. pectinatus*. In short, *P. pectinatus* might be referred to *P. kergueleni* (*Stebbing*), which it closely resembles in the gnathopods, with much greater reason than to *P. simplex*. The eyes in *P. pectinatus* are large and as conspicuously dark

after several years in spirit as when freshly caught, while in Bate's species they were (like *P. Holbölli*) "not appreciable." The relative proportions of the flagellum and secondary appendage in the upper and the general character of the lower antennæ are totally different. I agree with Mr. Calman that Bate's specimen was an immature male; but he has then to account for the fact that while it measured  $\frac{3}{20}$  inch, or about 4 millim., in length, an *adult* male of *P. pectinatus* is only 3 millim. long, a difference which is more than confirmed by comparison with the type specimen at the British Museum. Unfortunately this specimen is in such bad condition that a detailed examination is impossible without dissection.

*Phoxus simplex*, Bate (Cat. of Amphipodous Crustacea, 1862).

*Phoxocephalus pectinatus*, Walker, female.

*Generic Character.*

Eyes *not appreciable*.

Eyes in both sexes *large and dark*, retaining their colour in spirit for years.

*Specific Characters.*

Superior antennæ having the extremity of the *flagellum not reaching* beyond the anterior margin of the cephalon; the flagellum short, *three-jointed*; secondary appendage *longer* than the primary, four-jointed\*.

Inferior antennæ *as long again* as the superior; the joints of the peduncle *scarcely distinguishable* from those of the flagellum.

Length of *immature* male 4 mm.

Superior antennæ having the extremity of the *peduncle reaching* to the anterior margin of the cephalon; flagellum *four-jointed*; secondary appendage much *shorter* than the primary, four-jointed.

Inferior antennæ *half as long again* as the superior; the peduncle *quite distinct* from the flagellum.

Length of *adult* male 3 mm.

ALFRED O. WALKER.

Nant y Glyn, Colwyn Bay,  
July 1, 1896.

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\* In the Brit. Sess.-eyed Crust. the secondary appendage is said to be three-jointed, while the "primary" (flagellum) is four-jointed, the former being "nearly as important" as the latter. The figure, however, shows the secondary appendage much shorter; but as in his earlier description Bate seems to have mistaken the appendage for the flagellum, the description is probably more accurate than the figure.